

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1798.

FRANCFORT, March 16.

LETTERS from Vienna say, that the new raising of troops, which is about taking place in Austria, will amount to 80,000 men. It is confirmed that the Imperial troops will remain for the present upon the war establishment.

According to letters of the 15th March, the Hanse towns of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, have delivered to the deputation of the empire, a memorial in which they ask a continuance of their political existence, and an absolute neutrality for their commerce, during the wars which may in future take place.

MILAN, March 2.

The following are the details of the disturbance in the garrison of Mantua. The 23d Pluviose in the morning, the inhabitants of Mantua remarked an extraordinary movement in the French garrison. These troops assembled suddenly at the place d'armes with four pieces of cannon, lighted match, arms and baggage; and there took up a line of march to quit the city, declaring that they intended to return to France to demand their pay, of which they had not received a farthing for four months past. General Miollis immediately ordered all the gates to be shut and sent his aid de camps to quiet the soldiers; but it was not until after much remonstrance, that they consented to remain, on condition that their pay should be given to them the next day. The administration upon a written requisition of general Miollis immediately ordered a forced loan of four hundred thousand livres. After emptying all the public chests, and applying to the capitalists and persons in affluent circumstances, they at length raised the necessary sum, by the time appointed. They also put in requisition five thousand shirts and six thousand pair of shoes, of which the French troops were totally destitute.

The Executive Directory of the Cisalpine republic, has given orders that this loan be reimbursed as soon as possible, as well as the other articles furnished the garrison.

March 15.

The two thousand men of French troops which arrived here from Genoa will be followed by 3000 more which are expected there from Marseilles.—Another body arrives by Mount Cenis.

The military movements give rise to various conjectures. It is probable we shall soon understand their object, as well as the cause of the augmentation of Austrian troops in Italy. It is said, the French troops on the 4th entered Lugano without experiencing any resistance.—The general Casalta having quieted Corsica will return to Genoa. The chief of the rebels called Graferri has been made prisoner, and with several of his accomplices, sent before a military tribunal at Bastia.

It is said in a Genoese paper, that dispatches and a correspondence between Turin and Vienna, have been intercepted, and that this discovery might have serious consequences, as well as several important papers seized at Rome. The same paper says, that 18,000 men are to assemble at Mantua, and that according to appearances, the establishment of the Roman republic will bring about great changes in Italy, as it cannot be made to accord with the treaty of Campo-Formio. Already, it is said, (adds that paper) that the taking possession of Venice has been but provisional. Thus, while beyond the Adige, the bulletins and gazettes announce that Austria is about extending its possessions in Italy; on this side the Adige a hope is entertained that she will abandon part of her new acquisitions. We are very impatient to know which of these conjectures will be verified by the event.

HEAD QUARTERS,

BERN, March 15.

General Brune, commander in chief of the French troops in Helvetia.

Whereas a large number of citizens of the different cantons of Helvetia, expressed to me their desire to see the establishment of a republic one and indivisible, democratic and representative, which should be composed of the country of Vaud and the four jurisdictions; of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwicks; of Gessenay and the Upper Country (a part of the canton of Bern so called) of the canton of Friburg and the districts of Morat and Nidau, I have taken under consideration the motives of their demand, and found it well adapted to the principles of liberty, and to the local situation, since a republic composed of all the specified territories, might freely govern herself, after her own laws, and enjoy the advantage of an alliance with the French republic. Therefore it is here directed:

The representative of the Upper and Lower Valais; of the Italian Bailiwicks; of the Upper Country and Gessenay; of the canton of Friburg and the

districts of Morat and Nidau shall meet, without delay, in the city of Lausanne, and join the representatives of the country of Vaud, in order to partake, by legislation, in the government of the Rhodanian republic. The districts, that have not yet chosen their electors or representatives, shall without delay proceed to the election, in the same manner as it has been done in the country of Vaud.

II. Rhodania consists of five cantons, viz. 1. Leman, comprehending the country of Vaud and the four jurisdictions; Lausanne, chief place. 2. Sarine and Croye, comprehending the ci-devant canton of Friburg, and the district of Morat and Nidau; Payerne, chief place. 3. The Upper Land; Thun, chief place. 4. Valais; Sion, chief place. 5. Tefino, comprehending the ci-devant Italian Bailiwicks; Locarno, chief place.

III. The republic of Rhodania has a legislative body composed of 72 members, divided into two councils, the senate of 24 members, and the great council of 48. The canton of Leman sends 18 deputies; Sarine and Croye, 18; Upper Land, 12; Valais 12; and Tefino, 12.

IV. It has an executive directory composed of five members.

V. Lausanne is the seat of the legislative body and of the Directory, who may, however, within six months, definitively determine which place shall be the seat of government.

VI. The legislative body shall meet on the 5th Germinal (March 25.) They may deliberate, as soon as there are 25 members present in the great council, and 13 in the senate. Both councils shall be every two years renewed by halves, viz. every year twenty-four members go out of the great council, and thirteen out of the senate.

VII. The Directory shall enter into council on the 15th Germinal (March 30.) It is not necessary to be married or a widower to be eligible for a place in the Directory.

VIII. There shall be in each town or chief commune a municipality of which the sub-prefect shall be present. The municipalities shall watch for the safety of the property belonging to the communes.

IX. The indemnities granted to the constituted authorities shall be at the charge of the public treasury.

X. The plan of a constitution adopted in the canton of Leman, formerly called Pays de Vaud, shall serve as a guide, except as to such points as are contrary to the present regulations. Nevertheless, the legislative body shall without delay, limit the power of apprehending, given to the national prefects.

XI. The legislative body shall introduce the trial by juries, in criminal cases. It may proceed to a revision of the constitution within two years, provided that the changes be submitted to the sanction of the primary assemblies.

The customs and habits favourable to morality and liberty, religious opinions and worship, shall be respected. The legislative body shall set the example of that respect.

(Signed)

BRUNE.

ALGIERS, March 1.

Three English frigates were cruising off our bay. One of these frigates, forced in by a storm, was thrown into a most dreadful situation, and had nearly perished. The captain, who did not receive succour in time, complained of it with the greatest bitterness, and even in terms injurious and tyrannical. The dey, enraged at his despotic tone, caused the frigate to be immediately seized, and threw all the crew into irons. He then gave instant orders to the British consul to quit his territory.

BAYONNE, March 15.

It appears that a reconciliation is yet likely to take place with Portugal, by means of the Spanish cabinet. Citizen Segui, the commissioner of the Directory, who lately passed through here, is charged with a mission relative to this object. He has already dispatched a courier to the Directory, and we are assured that matters are very nearly adjusted between the two nations.

VIENNA, March 12.

Count Rasumowky, ambassador of Russia, has laid aside his public character, it is replaced by that of a charge d'affaires. This change, it is said, has been caused by the French republic expressly demanding that its ambassadors should have the precedence of all others, and ours will be placed on the same footing at Paris.

March 14.

The French ambassador has sent printed cards to the foreign ministers, announcing that he will receive visits of etiquette. The ministers of England and Hanover did not receive cards.

FLORENCE, March 6.

Our hotels are filled with strangers who flock from Rome. We have here several prelates among whom are cardinals Dugnani, Maury, Zalada, and Rinuani. The Abbe Maury who was forced to quit Sienna is also obliged to leave Florence and Tuscany, notwithstanding the remonstrances he has made to the secretary of state and the secrecy which he wishes to preserve, being announced as the nephew of a Jacob Pignatelli.

Pius VI. remained 4 days at Sienna, in the convent of Augustins; he appeared tranquil and resigned to his fate. He keeps incog. And the orders given to render him no honours have been rigorously observed. He has been forced to quit that city.

It is said his holiness will not be able to find an asylum any where, unless at Malta or in America.

CADIZ, March 8.

Lord St. Vincent, whom we supposed had returned to Lisbon, is at this moment, with 12 ships of the line, at anchor in the road of Jeremie, a few leagues to the south of Cape Spartel, and consequently situated as to form a junction with the remainder of the English fleet, which at present blockade Cadiz, profiting himself by the same wind which will facilitate the sailing of our fleet. However, notwithstanding the situation of Lord St. Vincent, our fleet is determined to sail with the first fair wind; it has provisions for four months.

The fleet which blockades us, is always in sight of the port, one of their advice boats is continually hovering about, in order to discover what is passing here.

PARIS, March 26.

The intelligence is confirmed, that the republic of Geneva has unanimously voted its incorporation with this republic.

One hundred and thirty pieces of cannon have arrived at Huninguen, from Switzerland. The disarming of the Switzers continues. The number of the Berneise killed and wounded in battle, does not exceed 2000. General Schauenburg, it is said, has caused 15 plunderers to be shot. It must be true that the Swiss women have in some places fought in the ranks, for, several of them, we hear, are wounded. Lucerne and Friburg have suffered nothing. Zurich has submitted. Citizen Ochs has consented to change several articles of his project of a constitution for Helvetia: it has just been accepted by the canton of Basle.

The French troops have taken possession of Lugano and the other 6 Italian Bailiwicks on the 5th of March.

LONDON, March 16.

Confidential letters received from Rastadt by the last mail state—that as soon as the congress has settled the affairs of Germany, another negotiation for peace between this country and France will be opened, under the mediation of the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Petersburg.

From the official report published by the government of Bern, on the pretended assassination of two French hussars in the village of Thierens, it clearly appears, that these hussars, refused answering the question of the Swiss sentries—Who they were? That one of these hussars fell with his drawn sword on one of the sentinels, and wounded him in the face; whereupon the latter fired in defence of his life, and killed the hussar; that the other hussar then attacked the other sentry, and shared the same fate; that neither the government nor commandant of the place took the least part in this transaction, and that on the first intelligence thereof, the government of Bern offered general Menard any satisfaction he might demand, and even surrendered the two sentinels up to him.

All these facts are proved by the verbal process drawn up on the spot, and yet the pretended outrage is alleged by the French government as the motive for the French troops entering the territory of Bern, in the same manner as the death of general Duphot, who was killed at the head of a band of rebels, served as a pretext for occupying Rome. Such are the political proceedings of the great nation.

April 2.

The Hamburg mail, which became due yesterday, is not yet arrived.

It is with the deepest concern we have to state that the fate of Switzerland is decided. Authentic accounts are said to have been received, that the army of general D'Erlich, disheartened by their retreat, and probably disunited in principle, had become disaffected with their commander, and had, in a fit of licentiousness and desperation, actually massacred their gallant and patriotic commander, with several of their best officers, upon the groundless charge of treachery. This savage act took place on the 5th ult. It is also added, that the country round Bern, to the extent of three leagues, had been given up to pillage by the French troops.

By letters from Holland, we learn that the French Directory have pushed the new government to a very active exertion. A requisition of every fifth man, without any other distinction except as to age, is going on with inconceivable rigour; and the French expect to get by this means a considerable body of seamen, or at least of men who, from their habit of living upon water, may soon be rendered highly servicable on board their ships. The assembly have determined to provide 1000 vessels, which may be used as transports, and which, from their form, may go into shallow water; and it was the general opinion of the people that this armament was preparing in Holland to favour the more formidable enterprise from the port of Brest.

April 11.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

The state of the elections in France is the most important feature in its internal situation, which the last papers exhibit. The Directory for some time past have made all the elections a principal object of attention, and have spared no pains to lead the public opinion to such a choice of representatives as might secure them from the opposition which they encountered from the new third last year. It does not appear, however, that all the proclamations they have issued have been of much avail. As far as they have proceeded, the elections, in many places, have been tempestuous and divided. In many of the primary assemblies, the most violent contests have taken place. The character of the electoral assemblies, where it has been yet ascertained, so far from answering the hopes of the Directory, is the subject of undisguised disapprobation and anxiety.

In consequence of these appearances of opposition, the Directory has published a new proclamation, in which they remind the public, that the legislative body has the power of judging of the operations of the electoral assemblies; and that, as on the 18th Fructidor, the traitors who disgraced the national representation were expelled from its bosom, the traitors who are desirous to enter it will likewise be excluded. It is evident from this warning, that the Directory are determined to prevent the necessity of another 18th Fructidor, by admitting into the councils none but those on whom they can depend.

How this pretension of the executive power to pronounce beforehand on the choice of the nation, will be relished by the people of France, it is not easy to determine. In September last, the Directory and the party in the councils, desirous of their assistance, were supported by the decided voice of the army. To their army they may again look for the sanction of its opinion, and for support in case of resistance. There does exist at present, if the Directory themselves are to be believed, or if we can rely upon appearances, a considerable degree of fermentation in the public mind. The present elections therefore, deserve considerable attention; as parties will, in all probability, there endeavour to try their strength, and the final result must tend either to consolidate or to shake the stability of the present government of France.

April 12.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held, at which all the ministers in town attended.—It is conjectured, that the object of the council's meeting was to consider of the propriety of recommending a general arming of the people, by forming associations in every district of the kingdom; the time of exercise to be so appointed as to interfere as little as possible with the occupations of those who are engaged in business, but who are still anxious to show their zeal in the defence of the country.

Although this measure of a general arming has probably been long under consideration, we are led to think that it has been hastened by the accounts which, as we stated yesterday, government has received within the last few days from France. It is not merely at Brest and at Harve where the preparations for invasion are in the greatest forwardness, but the same activity is employed in almost every port of France and Holland, from Rochefort to the Texel. At Harve, where the greatest number of gun-boats is building, the soldiers were called out of their beds twice last week, during the most tempestuous weather, to the exercise of manœuvring with cannon in and out of these boats, as if they were actually preparing to land in this country. This was done, no doubt in order to render the men accustomed and expert to this kind of exercise, as well as to conceal the precise moment when they may really be called upon to embark on the expedition against England.—The best information confirms the opinion, that the French will endeavor to carry their views into effect by a coup de main. The powers granted to Bonaparte, as our readers will see by the late arrears of the directory, are of the most unlimited and extensive nature, as he has the entire command of this expedition both by sea and land.—The French have enforced the requisition in Holland of every fifth man.

It is perfectly true that his majesty intends to hoist the royal standard in the camp about to be marked out near Windsor, in which neighbourhood very large magazines of flour are now forming, so as to supply the environs of the metropolis in case the enemy should effect a landing in either of the adjacent counties lying near the sea, by which there might be a momentary interruption to the communication with the port of London.

Dispatches were yesterday received at Lord Grenville's office from Lisbon, which are understood to contain an intimation of a treaty of peace between France and Portugal being in a considerable state of forwardness, through the mediation of the court of Spain.

The Irish mail of the 7th instant, arrived yesterday, and also a king's messenger from Dublin. The people continue in the most alarming state of disturbance; and such are the apprehensions entertained even

in the capital, that iron gates are about to be erected on all the bridges of the river Liffey, which runs through the city, at each of which a strong military guard is to be stationed.

Lord Bridport is ordered to cruise with the channel fleet between the Lizard and the cove of Cork, and a squadron is to be sent to cruise off the Irish coast, from Cork to the bay of Galway.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, April 10.

"We are all in a bustle here, orders having been received for the grand fleet to put to sea, which is expected to sail to-morrow morning, under the command of Lord Bridport. Should the Brek fleet venture out, we have every hope that we shall soon see more men of war safely moored in our own ports."

It has long been evident, that the French have determined to revolutionize the kingdom of Naples. The inhabitants of that country have resolved to reject the demands of the French, and to defend themselves with vigour. But what resistance can they make to the arms of France? Their resistance comes too late. Their arming in their own defence will be a reason of war. If France is determined to revolutionize Naples, there seems no probability that it can oppose effectual resistance. If ambition is to be the rule of action (as we see it is) no power can stand but that which can defend itself. In the present state of politics, a nation that is unable or unwilling to maintain its independence by force of arms, will very soon be no nation at all.

We learn by a letter from Venice, of the 14th ultimo, that an Austrian army is assembling in the vicinity of Verona, which is to be joined by a part of the garrison of Venice.

April 14.

The city of Hamburg has paid the sum of six millions livres as a contribution, to be excused from a loan of twelve millions of ducats.

April 16.

A letter from the Hague, dated April 1st, says—"Our republic will take a very active part in the expedition preparing against England.—There are now equipping in our ports, more than a thousand transports, which are to sail next month for the coast of France."

NEW-YORK, June 1.

The following important article is copied from Lloyd's Evening Post, of April 2d, 1798.

"Among the reports which the non-arrival of any intelligence from France has, within these few days, given rise to, is the following: that the American commissioners at Paris have been ordered to depart, and that all American property in France, which is supposed to amount to near 3,000,000l. is to be confiscated."

Annapolis, June 7.

WE, the Grand Jurors of the General Court of the western shore, of the state of Maryland, held at the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the eighth day of May, 1798, agree to the following address to be forwarded to the President of the United States.

TO THE PRESIDENT, SENATE, AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

WE, the Grand Jurors of the General Court for the western shore, of the state of Maryland, viewing with much concern the situation of the United States with respect to the republic of France, feel it our duty to express our entire confidence in your wisdom and virtue, and our perfect attachment to the government of our choice.

We have heard with disgust that the Americans are considered as a divided people, and feel, with becoming indignation, the insult offered the American nation by the ruling party in France.

At a time when our country is threatened by an arbitrary overbearing nation, we cannot be silent, we therefore think proper to assure you that we heartily approve of the conduct of the executive in its endeavours to reconcile our differences with the French republic, and as the measures which have been heretofore adopted, have not had the desired effect, we now assure you that we will, to the utmost extremity, support whatever steps may be thought necessary for the vindication of our rights, and to maintain the honour of the American name, and the independence of its people.

WILLIAM STEUART, Foreman.

A N S W E R

To the GRAND JURORS of the GENERAL COURT of the Western Shore of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the expressions in your address, of your entire confidence in the president, senate, and house of representatives of the United States, and of your attachment to the government of your choice; of your approbation of the measures of the executive authority in its endeavours to reconcile our differences with the French republic, and of your determination to support, to the utmost extremity, whatever steps may be thought necessary, for the vindication of our rights, to maintain the honour of the American name, and the independence of its people.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 19, 1798.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

SORRY I am to find, that the citizens of Annapolis are so backward in forming themselves into companies. The dreadful cloud that seems to hang over us, and the destruction which we are daily threatened

with from a foreign power, ought to rouse every free man to come forward and support the dignity and independence of his country; never let it be said that America, the nursery of liberty, shall ever give way to any foreign power on earth. No, rather let us perish as one body, than yield to base submission.—What is then to be done in order to save ourselves? Why, let us fly to arms and learn the use of them, and if our country should have occasion to call us out, we shall then know how to point them against the foes of America. It gives me pain to think our harbour is not fortified, and as congress has neglected us, it would be well for the citizens of Annapolis to think of putting their harbour in a proper state of defence; the time has arrived in which every preparation ought to be made, for by being prepared it may secure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of liberty, and be the means of checking the miseries and calamities of a war; if it is not done, and that shortly too, we shall probably repent the hour it was neglected; there are a number of wealthy citizens in this place, who, I have no doubt, would, if a paper was handed to them, contribute largely towards doing up and completing the fortifications. Rather than see the metropolis of Maryland in so defenceless a state, I will pledge myself to come forward and do every thing in my power for the protection of the citizens; if it is the wish of the citizens to turn out, and form themselves into a company, I will resign the commission I now hold, and once more head them as commander.

A CITIZEN.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

AN earlier departure than I first designed, precluding me from the honour of delivering the following Valedictory Epilogue, I offer it for insertion in your paper, if it merits such a distinction; by publishing the piece in your next, you will oblige some friends to the Theatre, as well as

Your obedient servant,

CH. C. M'GRATH.

Annapolis, Monday morning, 4th June.

Messrs. F. & S. GREEN.

M. M'GRATH'S INTENDED FAREWELL ADDRESS TO ANNAPOLIS.

DEAR, generous friends, the short liv'd season's o'er,
And other regions we must soon explore,
Yet, ere we part, permit, ye brave, ye fair,
A heart oblig'd its dictates to declare:
Nor speak I here my sentiments alone,
We all delight your patronage to own,
Our faults with candour you have still past by,
Our merits notied with the friendliest eye,
Each night's performance has been kindly grac'd
With candid auditors of sense and taste,
But vain, alas! were all the poet's art,
And vain the actor's ever to impart,
The debt of gratitude which here I owe,
Or as I feel my sentiments to show;
And yet—believe, I speak for all within,
Ingratitude shall never be our sin,
For where so'er vicissitude shall lead
Our future steps th' uncertain paths to tread,
Yet still on hope's exalted pinions borne,
I'll look unceasing for the wish'd return,
'Till that dear moment that presents again
My drama's cultures on Annapolis plain,
May every blessing fortune can bestow,
May all the happiness that mortals know
Be yours, my patrons, in the amplest sense,
And Heaven unceasingly its gifts dispense
On this assemblage—such is my Adieu,
And such my heart-felt wish for You and You!

ALL persons indebted to ROBERT CHRISTIE, Esq. of London, are requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, who is fully authorized to receive and give acquittals for the same; those who do not comply with this notice within a reasonable time suits will be commenced against them. Cash, bills of exchange on London, or tobacco, will be received in payment.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition Baltimore county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, to wit: CULLIN'S LOT, CULLIN'S ADDITION, and TOLLEY'S PURCHASE, all lying in Baltimore county.

AQUILA HALL.

June 1, 1798.

Edward J. Pryse,
Saddler and Harness-maker,
Church-street.

AFTER returning his sincere thanks for the generous patronage of his friends, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, begs leave to inform them and the public in general, that he still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and that he is now supplied with the best materials for that purpose. He hath now in employ some of the best workmen on the continent, and promises that all those who honour him with their commands, may rely on having their work executed in the best and neatest manner. Orders from the country will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Annapolis, May 10, 1798.

To be RENTED,

And possession given in December.

THE plantation whereon the subscriber now lives, known by the name of the RISING SUN, it lies on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore and Fredericktown, and is a very convenient house for a tavern, having a good stable, and every necessary out house.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of locust, cedar and walnut posts, which he will deliver at Annapolis, Baltimore, or at his landing on Severn river. For terms apply to

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL.

Head of Severn, Anne-Arundel county,
May 29, 1798.

In CHANCERY, May 26, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of STEPHEN WATKINS, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Stephen Watkins is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Stephen Watkins, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Stephen Watkins, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the sixteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at eleven o'clock, on the second day of July next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Stephen Watkins's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of RACHEL WATKINS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS LUSBY, Administrator.
Annapolis, May 30, 1798.

In CHANCERY, May 22, 1798.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of SAMUEL MAYNARD, of Anne-Arundel county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of fundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Maynard is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Samuel Maynard, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor the assent in writing of so many of his creditors as have due to them, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the time of passing the said act; it is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the said Samuel Maynard, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette before the sixteenth day of June next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at eleven o'clock, on the twenty-second day of June next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Samuel Maynard's then and there taking the oath prescribed for delivering up his property.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A MEETING of the SOCIETY of the CINCINNATI will be held at Capt. Sears's tavern, in Baltimore, on Wednesday the fourth of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; the members of said society are requested to give their attendance.

By order of the president,

ROBERT DENNY, Sec.

May 21, 1798.

NOTICE,

THAT the COMMISSIONERS of the TAX for Anne-Arundel county will meet in the city of Annapolis to hear appeals, and will continue sitting twenty days from the date hereof.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Cl. Co. Tax, A. A. Co.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately.

THAT beautiful situation, in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY HILL, contains 175 acres of land, with a most excellent dwelling-house, offices, &c. For further particulars apply to Richard Sprad, West river, or

HUGH THOMPSON, Baltimore.

April 18, 1798.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in all and every case where the sheriff or collector of any county within this state shall hereafter levy, and collect or receive, or ought to levy and collect, any sum or sums of money or tobacco for the use of any person or persons whatsoever, and shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same to the person or persons, or to the order of the person or persons, entitled or authorized to receive the same, by the time required by law, it shall and may be lawful, and the several county courts or general court, as the case may be, are hereby required, upon motion made on behalf of the person or persons entitled or authorized to receive the money or tobacco levied and collected as aforesaid, or which ought to be levied and collected as aforesaid, and on producing to the court before whom such motion shall be made a stated account of the demand, supported by such affidavit or voucher as the court shall reasonably require, to order a judgment to be entered, and an immediate execution to issue thereon, against the person or property of such sheriff or collector, to levy and compel the payment of such sum of money or tobacco so due and payable; provided, that a copy of the demand, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered in writing to such sheriff or collector, or left at his last place of abode, for the space of twenty days previous to the sitting of the court at which such application shall be intended; and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such sheriff or collector shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impanelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately impanelled and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether the said sheriff or collector be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money or tobacco to the person or persons so claiming and authorized to receive the same; and the court are hereby empowered and required, upon such verdict of the jury, to pass judgment against the said sheriff or collector, upon which there shall be no writ of error, supersedeas, injunction, or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgment had in the said courts.

THOSE of the inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county who are owing for officers fees for the year 1797, are hereby desired to take notice of the above clause of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of monies levied or received by sheriffs and collectors. The accounts for fees will, in a very short time, be delivered to the respective persons from whom they are due, and I am in hopes that all who are indebted for fees will prepare themselves for a speedy settlement, as no indulgence can or will be given, and the largest accounts, (if not settled) will be first executed for, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

April 24, 1798.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living about two miles from Mount Pleasant ferry, and the same distance from Mrs. Rawlings's tavern, on the 26th of December, 1797, an iron gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, he is shod all fours, has a split in one of his houghs, and a remarkable short head, his brand is unknown, he is a strong well made horse, blows very much when he gallops; by what information I have I am apt to believe he is about Patapisc ferry, or in that neighbourhood, or Elk Ridge Landing. Any person that takes up the said horse, and brings him to me, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, paid by

THOMAS LANE, Mount Airy.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, on Monday the eleventh day of June next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, at 11 o'clock,

ALL the personal estate of JOHN PLUMMER, deceased, consisting of horses, black cattle, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about twenty-seven valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, among them is a good rough carpenter, who is an excellent cooper, a remarkable good cartman, and others very valuable for plantation business. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHANNA PLUMMER, Executrix.

N.B. The above property will certainly be exposed to sale as above advertised.

Anne-Arundel county, near

Rawlings's tavern, May 2, 1798.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her to that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

To be SOLD,

Two HORSES; and
A good BOAT.

H. STIER.

Annapolis, May, 1798.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

FROM THE YEAR 1785, TO THE PERIOD OF PUBLICATION:

Containing all the Laws from that to the present time, inclusive.

THE object which this intention contemplates, is to publish every Law, now in force, in periodical order, with marginal references and notes, to obviate obscurities created, the consequence of progressive subdivisions, which necessarily resulted, to answer the annual purposes of legislative convenience. The Laws within this space of time, include all our STATUTES, since HANSON'S COLLECTION, and many of them, of the first importance to the people.

The complaints which have been frequently made by the student, in toiling through the dreary course of many perplexing sessions, unavoidably clouded by enumerated additions, amendments and repeals, often produce to his inquiries both doubt and uncertainty. The MERCHANT and FARMER have also frequently evidenced a solicitude, that these Laws were comprised in a clearer view, to abate the difficulties that occur in perusal. Hence it becomes the duty of the citizen, during intervals of leisure from necessary avocations, to digest a plan to remedy the evil.

The multiplicity of Laws is one of the grievances attendant on free governments, for when a Law, which is the "rule of our civil conduct," is enacted at the will of a despot, or aristocratic body, it generally remains fixed, and without frequent alteration or addition. On the contrary, when a REPRESENTATIVE, or FREE GOVERNMENT, LIKE OUR OWN, act in a legislative capacity, from the very freedom and spirit of the organization, our codes are naturally swelled to a more bulky size; sometimes from the frequency of change in our representation, and sometimes from kindred causes. Though this is one of the concomitant ills (for human perfection is unattainable) of free governments, yet when we consider the unparalleled privileges and blessings we enjoy, under our Constitutions and Laws, unknown to any nation in the civilized world, we should not be unmindful of our duty, unanimously to co-operate in the most earnest and zealous benedictions to Heaven, for such signal marks of divine favour.

This plan, more copiously displayed, will be presented to the next session of Assembly, for their approbation; because the author is of opinion, that it is not right to interfere with any acts of the constituted authorities, without their previous acquiescence. The glaring injuries that have grown out of such evil practices, have already been too manifest to require animadversion, and too severely felt by us a people, not to discourage repetition. The whole, it is trusted, will be found useful to the magistrate, the merchant, the farmer, and the mechanic. If it should prove so in event, the labours of the compiler will be abundantly rewarded.

CONDITIONS.

- I. That this work will be printed and bound in one volume, and put to press as soon as the subscription is sufficiently enlarged to defray the expences of printing.
- II. That the whole will be printed on good paper and good type.
- III. That each subscriber, at the time of subscribing, shall pay Five Dollars in advance, for every copy subscribed for, (to enable the printer to go speedily through with the work) and the balance on delivery of the book.
- IV. That the price will be as moderate as books of the same kind, containing the same quantity of matter, are sold for: it cannot be ascertained at present, with accuracy, what the expence of printing will be, and therefore no fixed price can yet be promulgated.
- V. That if any invisible accident should counteract this plan, so as to produce miscarriage, or to prevent it from being carried into execution in such case, or cases, the money advanced, shall be returned to the respective persons subscribing.

Subscriptions received by Messrs. James Rice, & Co. and George Hill, booksellers in Baltimore, and by Frederick Green, Annapolis.

THE subscriber has for sale several NEGROES, two as valuable house carpenters and joiners as any in the state, the others women, some with children, and others without. For terms apply to

THOMAS HARWOOD, of Annapolis.

May 1, 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, Two Dollars.

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1797.

FOUND again, at the mouth of South river, a quantity of SCANTLING. The owner may have it again on proving property and paying charges.

May 5, 1798.

WILLIAM PURDIE.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 24, 1798.

ORDERED, That the act to alter, amend and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified, the act to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate, and the act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases, be published once in each week, for the term of three months successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Herald, at Easton, and in one of the George-town and Frederick-town papers.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk
of the governor and council
of the State of Maryland.

An ACT to alter, abolish and repeal, such parts of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the judges, time, place and manner, of holding the several elections therein specified.

WHEREAS the holding elections at any one place in each county of this state is attended with great inconvenience to all citizens remote from said place, and operates to deprive many persons entitled to suffrage from the exercise of that right; and as it is desirable that the full, free, and fair voice of the people should be expressed in their choice of the functionaries of government,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the several counties of this state, for the purpose of holding all future elections for delegates, electors of the senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall be divided into separate districts in the manner herein after directed, viz. Saint Mary's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Kent county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Calvert county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Charles county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Talbot county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Somerset county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Dorchester county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Cecil county shall be divided and laid off into four separate districts, Prince-George's county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Queen-Anne's county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Worcester county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Frederick county shall be divided and laid off into seven separate districts, Harford county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Caroline county shall be divided and laid off into three separate districts, Washington county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Montgomery county shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts, Allegany county shall be divided and laid off into six separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Anne-Arundel county, including the city of Annapolis, shall be divided and laid off into five separate districts.

And be it enacted, That Baltimore county, out of the limits of the city of Baltimore, shall be divided and laid off into seven districts, and that the city of Baltimore shall, at all future elections, form and constitute one district for the purpose of electing sheriffs.

And be it enacted, That all and every part of the second, third, fourteenth and forty second sections of the constitution and form of government of this state, which relate to the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections therein mentioned, be and the same are hereby abrogated, repealed and annulled, and the same shall hereafter be regulated by law.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alteration of the said constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part, of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

An ACT to alter and repeal those parts of the constitution and form of government that make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates and for elector of the senate.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the mayor and second branch of the city council of the city of Baltimore, or any three or more of them, for the time being, shall be judges of the elections for delegates of the city of Baltimore, and for elector of the senate, and shall have and exercise all the rights and authorities respecting such elections which were vested in the commissioners of Baltimore-town, in virtue of the constitution and form a government.

And be it enacted, That all such parts of the constitution and form of government as make the commissioners of Baltimore-town judges of the elections for delegates, and for elector of the senate, be and the same are hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force if it shall be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and shall be confirmed by the general assembly, in their first session after such new election.

An ACT to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government, as prevent persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being witnesses in all cases.

WHEREAS persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath labour under many and great inconveniences, owing to their not being admitted to make the solemn affirmation as witnesses in all cases instead of an oath; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the people called Quakers, those called Nicolites or New Quakers, those called Tunkers, and those called Menonites, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occasion, shall be allowed to make their solemn affirmation as witnesses, in the manner that quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, which affirmation shall be of the same avail as an oath, to all intents and purposes whatever.

And be it enacted, That before any of the persons aforesaid shall be admitted as a witness in any court of justice in this state, the court shall be satisfied, by such testimony as they may require, that such person is one of those who profess to be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath.

And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said declaration of rights, constitution and form of government contained, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the declaration of rights, constitution and form of government, contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either of the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

A Bargain Offered.

I will SELL, on moderate terms,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JONATHAN ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty hogheads of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There is seeded for the benefit of the purchaser between seventy and eighty bushels of wheat. A small part of the purchase money must be paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first day of January next, and an extensive credit will be given for the residue. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by

JONATHAN R. WILMER.
November 7, 1797.

To be SOLD, on credit,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated on the Chesapeake Bay, on the north side of Severn river, containing between three and four hundred acres; this land lies within about eighteen miles from the city of Baltimore, and five from the city of Annapolis, it abounds with timber of every kind, a large proportion of which is calculated for ships; the soil is fertile and level, and well adapted for grazing and farming, having a quantity of salt marsh; it abounds with fish, oysters, and wild fowl, in their proper seasons. This tract of land is situated on the Chesapeake Bay, and a navigable creek on the other side, from its situation it can be enclosed with one hundred and fifty panels of fence; the improvements are, a dwelling-house and two apple orchards. From the advantageous situation of this property it must be an object to persons inclinable to purchase. For terms of sale apply to LEMUEL WARFIELD, Baltimore, or to the subscriber on the Head of Severn, Anne Arundel county.

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

April 7, 1798.

Lands for Sale.

CUMBERLAND MANOR ENLARGED, lying in Allegany county, containing twenty-four thousand four hundred and twenty-four acres of land, by accurate survey, and is marked and bounded round the whole tract, it is situate on the Savage river, which runs through it upwards of twenty miles. This land is heavily wooded with the most valuable timber of every kind that this country produces, and

is watered with abundance of fine springs and streams, sufficient for any and every kind of water-works; the soil is generally fertile and particularly adapted to graze. The whole is divided into forty-five lots, containing from four hundred to seven hundred acres each. A great bargain and a long credit will be given to purchasers disposed to settle immediately on the land. The road from Cumberland to Pittsburg runs through the upper part, and the river Patowmack lies within ten miles. Mill-stones of any dimensions may be made on this land, with little trouble, of a superior quality; there are also a great number of sugar trees on it, which will not only be a great convenience, but profitable to settlers. A plot of this land is lodged at the vendue store of Messrs. Yates and Campbell, in Baltimore, with the terms of sale, and should the land not be disposed of at private sale before Thursday the twenty-fourth day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public auction, at said vendue store, on a credit of one, two, and three years. The following tracts, lying in Allegany county, are likewise offered for sale, to wit: Evitt's Creek Forest, containing four thousand two hundred and sixty-six acres, lying on Evitt's creek, about five miles from the town of Cumberland, and about the same distance from the Patowmack, will be sold, the whole together, or divided into lots of not less than five hundred acres. Commonwealth, containing three thousand eight hundred and seventeen acres, lying on George's creek, about seven miles from the town of West-Port, which is at the mouth of said creek where it empties into the Patowmack; on this tract there is a good yard erected, with sundry other improvements, and even or eight acres of good timothy meadow; several grist and saw-mills are erected within a few miles of this land; the whole is well watered and wooded, and will be divided into lots, to accommodate purchasers. Water-works, containing three hundred and fifty-two acres and three quarters, lying on Jennings Run; on this tract are several valuable seats for any kind of water works, and plenty of timber and coal; there are two small tenements on it, and lie about nine miles from Cumberland, on the Turkey-foot road. Mount Hope, containing sixty-four and a quarter acres, lying about five miles from Cumberland, and near Cresap's town; on this tract there is a small settlement. White Walnut Bottom, containing two hundred acres, is a valuable tract, being heavily timbered, and very rich soil, lies on Big Run, about fifteen miles from Cumberland. White Oak Bottom, containing one hundred and three acres. White Oak Level, containing fifty acres. Lee's Desire, containing fifty acres. Prospect, containing fifty acres. Sugar Camps, containing eighty acres. Saw-Mill Seat, containing fifty acres. Hard to Find, containing fifty acres. The Vineyard, containing fifty acres. Cold Raia, containing fifty acres. Chestnut Hill, containing fifty-three acres and a half. Buck Range, containing fifty acres. Neglect, containing fifty acres. Pretty Prospect, containing fifty acres. Poland's Disappointment, containing fifty acres. Dispute, containing fifty acres. Rot's Bad Luck, containing fifty acres. Savage, containing fifty acres. Black Oak Ridge, containing one hundred acres. Beginning of Trouble, containing fifty acres. All the last mentioned tracts are among the first quality of lands in the county, and several of them are improved. For further and more particular information, any person desirous of purchasing will apply to Mr. George Dietz, in Cumberland, who will shew the premises and make known the terms of sale. The following tract, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called St. James's Park, containing one hundred and fifteen acres and a half of land, lying on the turnpike road from Baltimore to Frederick town, and adjoining the Poplar Springs, if not sold at private sale before Saturday the nineteenth day of May next, will on that day be exposed to public sale, at the Poplar Springs; this land is well wooded, has excellent springs, lies level, and is in a very healthy part of the country. Also will be sold, at public sale, on Friday the first day of June next, on the premises, the plantation where Thomas Jean now resides, containing three hundred seven and a half acres of land; on this place are two good apple orchards, fifteen to twenty acres of good meadow ground, and a capital place for a distillery, the stream being supplied by never failing cool springs, and hath a perpendicular fall of twenty feet; this land is bounded on the river Patuxent, and lies in Anne-Arundel county, is distant about fifteen miles from Elk-Ridge Landing, and about seventeen or eighteen miles from the Federal City.

Having a number of tracts of land in several counties in this state, which I wish to dispose of, and for the convenience of those whom said lands may adjoin, the following gentlemen are authorized to contract for, and will give notice, describe, and shew the same, in Harford county, Mr. James Bond, at Belle-Air; in Washington county, Dr. Richard Pindell, at Hagar's town, and Mr. William Tong, near Hancock-town; in Worcester county, Mr. William Corbin; in Caroline, Mr. John Young; in Dorchester county, Mr. John Craig; in Baltimore county, Mr. Elijah Mermman.

I will exchange lands for a few negro men, on advantageous terms. Any persons wishing to obtain lands, on moderate and reduced prices, will please to apply to the persons above named, or to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis.

SAMUEL GODMAN.

February 28, 1798.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.